IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please insert the following paragraph at the beginning of the specification.

This application is a 371 of international application PCT/JP2004/004182, which claims priority based on Japanese patent application Nos. 2003-101226 filed April 4, 2003, and 2003-186632 filed June 30, 2003, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In this invention, the solvent containing an ester structure is preferably used, and a solvent containing a lactone structure is more preferable. The most preferable solvent is γ-butyrolactone. The boiling point used in this invention is the boiling point under one atmospheric pressure, i.e., the pressure of ~~$1.013 \times 105\ N/m^2$~~ $1.013 \times 10^5\ N/m^2$. Although the measurement of boiling point can be done by a well-known technique and it is not especially limited, it can be measured by using, for example, the boiling point meter of Swietoslawski.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 22,

with the following rewritten paragraph:

(2) Supposing the weight of substrate as W1, the weight of [[glass]] substrate and the dielectric composition as W2, the density of the dielectric composition as D, and the volume as V, the dielectric composition, D = (W2-W1)/V.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 37, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Except that the solvent was propylene glycol ~~monomethyl~~ monomethylether acetate, a paste composition D-3 was prepared in the same way as that of the paste composition C-2. The boiling point of propylene glycol monomethyl acetate is 146°C. Then, according to the method of Example 1, a high dielectric constant composition was prepared and the result of evaluation of its dielectric characteristics is shown in Table 4. The relative dielectric constant was 46, the dielectric loss tangent was 4.7%, and the capacitance per area was 2.7 nF/cm^2, and was inferior in the electrical property. The porosity was 35 volume%.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 49, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A barium titanate filler (BT-05 of SAKAI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Co., Ltd., mean particle diameter: 0.5 μm) 6067 weight parts, a ~~barium~~ strontium titanate filler (HPS-2000 of TPL. Inc., mean particle diameter: 0.045 μm) 1613 weight parts, γ-butyrolactone 1523 weight parts and a dispersant (a copolymer having an acid group with a phosphoric-ester skeleton: BYK-W9010 of BYK-Chemie Japan KK) 77 weight parts were mixed and dispersed under ice-cooling for 1 hour using a homogenizer, and a dispersion liquid X-7 was obtained.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 52, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The epoxy resin (~~"Phenolite"~~ EPPN-502H of NIPPON KAYAKU CO., LTD.) 400 weight parts, a phenol novolak resin (TD-2131 of DAINIPPON INK AND CHEMICALS, Inc.) 400 weight parts and γ-butyrolactone 1000 weight parts were mixed and the resin solution Y-1 was obtained.

Table 1 beginning on page 63 has been amended as follows:

	Paste composition							Dielectric Characteristics (1 MHz)				Film Characteristic
Example	Inorganic filler	Resin	Curing agent	Solvent	Additive agent	Content of the inorganic filler in the solid content (wt%)	content of the solvent in the paste (wt%)	Thickness (μm)	Releative dielectric constant	Capacitance (nF/cm^2)	Dieelctric loss tangent (%)	Porosity (volume %)
1	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	γ-butyrolactone	triphenylphosphine	94	10	10	82	7.3	2.8	9

2	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	γ-butyrolactone	triphenylphosphine	94	15	15	73	4.3	3.4	12
3	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	γ-butyrolactone	triphenylphosphine	94	20	10	65	5.8	3.0	14
4	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	γ-butyrolactone	triphenylphosphine	94	25	8	58	6.4	3.2	20

5	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	γ-butyrolactone	triphenylphosphine / BYK-W903	94	10	8	102	11.3	3.6	6
6	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	γ-butyrolactone	triphenylphosphine / BYK-W903	94	15	10	95	8.4	3.1	7
7	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	triphenylphosphine	94	15	10	58	5.3	4.6	26

8	Barium Titanate SAKAI CHEMICAL BT-05	Epoxy resin NIPPON KAYAKU EPPN502H	Phenol Novolak resin DAINIPPON INK TD2131	Ethylene glycol ~~acetate~~ diacetate	triphenylphosphine	94	15	10	64	5.7	4.8	21

Table 8 on page 72 has been amended as follows:

	Paste composition								
	Dispersion liquid	Inorganic filler					Resin solution	Inorganic filler/resin ratio	Stability of dispersion liquid
		Inorganic filler composition	Mean particle diameter (μm)	Inorganic filler composition	Mean particle diameter (μm)	Max/Min (ratio)	Epoxy resin	Volume ratio	
Example 43	X-2	Barium Titanate	0.5	Barium Titanate	0.060	8.3	Y-1	79/21	Stability
Example 44	X-7	Barium Titanate	0.5	Strontium Titanate	0.045	11.1	Y-1	79/21	Stability
Example 45	X-8	Barium Titanate	0.5	Titanium Oxide	0.2	2.5	Y-1	[[81/29]] 81/19	Instability slightly (cohesion)
Example 46	X-9	Lead type filler	0.9	Barium Titanate	0.059	15.3	Y-1	86/14	Stability

Comparative example 4	-						Y-1	0/100	-
Comparative example 5	X-10	Barium Titanate	0.5	-	-	-	Y-1	79/21	Stability
Comparative example 6	X-11	Barium Titanate	7	Barium Titanate	0.5	14	Y-1	79/21	Instability (filler sedimentation)
Comparative example 7	X-12	Barium Titanate	40	Barium Titanate	2.1	19	Y-1	79/21	Instability (filler sedimentation)
Comparative example 8	X-13	Barium Titanate	20	Barium Titanate	2.1	9.5	Y-1	79/21	Instability (filler sedimentation)
Comparative example 9	-	Barium Titanate	0.059	Strontium Titanate	0.045	1.3	Y-1	79/21	Instability (cohesion)